

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI  
EASTERN DIVISION

MARQUIS TILMAN

PLAINTIFF

V.

Civil Action No.: 2:20-cv-10-KS-MTP

CLARKE COUNTY, SHERIFF TODD  
KEMP, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL CAPACITY,  
DEPUTY BENJAMIN IVY, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL  
CAPACITY, AND DEPUTY ANTHONY CHANCELOR,  
DEPUTY RYAN EVANS, DEPUTY AUSTIN TOUCHSTONE,  
DEPUTY JUSTIN RAWSON, AND DEPUTY BILLY  
LEWIS, IN THEIR INDIVIDUAL CAPACITIES  
AND/OR OTHER EMPLOYEES, INCLUDING  
SUPERVISORY OFFICIALS WHOSE IDENTITIES  
ARE CURRENTLY UNKNOWN

DEFENDANTS

**DEFENDANTS' MEMORANDUM OF AUTHORITIES IN  
SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR PARTIAL SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

Come now Defendants by and through counsel, and pursuant to Rule 56(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, submit their Memorandum of Authorities in Support of Motion for Partial Summary Judgment, as follows:

**INTRODUCTION**

This matter arises out of a March 25, 2019, high-speed vehicular pursuit of Plaintiff, which culminated in his arrest and subsequent conviction for aggravated assault on a peace officer. *Order, CM/ECF Doc. No. 53*, p. 1, 12; *CM/ECF Doc. No. 17-1; Pl.'s Dep.*, p. 6. Plaintiff's Second Amended Complaint alleges that once his vehicle was stopped and he detained, he was "brutally" beaten by Clarke County deputies and denied medical care. *CM/ECF Doc. No. 38*, ¶ 18. This Court, upon Motion of the Defendants, dismissed Plaintiff's claim arising out of purportedly inadequate medical care and any supervisory

liability claims arising out of the same. *CM/ECF Doc. No. 53*, p. 9. This Court also dismissed Plaintiff's negligence and gross negligence claims based on the moving defendants' immunity from such claims under the Mississippi Tort Claims Act (MTCA). *Id.* at 15.

Discovery in this matter has concluded, and as such, it is ripe for consideration for summary judgment. As outlined herein, the majority of Plaintiff's claims are subject to summary judgment.

### STANDARD OF REVIEW

"A party may move for summary judgment, identifying each claim or defense--or the part of each claim or defense--on which summary judgment is sought. The court shall grant summary judgment if the movant shows that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law." Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). The United States Supreme Court has explained that the language of Fed. R. Civ. P. 56 "mandates the entry of summary judgment, after adequate time for discovery and upon motion, against a party who fails to make a sufficient showing to establish the existence of an essential element to that party's case and on which that party will bear the burden of proof at trial." *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 322 (1986). The movant "bears the initial responsibility of informing the district court of the basis for its motion and identifying those portions of the record in the case which it believes demonstrate the absence of a genuine issue of material fact...." *Harris v. Mississippi Valley State Univ.*, 899 F. Supp. 1561 (N.D. Miss. 1995)(citing *Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 324).

Once a properly supported motion for summary judgment is presented, the nonmoving party must rebut it with “significant probative” evidence. *Ferguson v. National Broadcasting Co., Inc.*, 584 F.2d 111, 114 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1978). In other words, “the nonmoving litigant is required to bring forward ‘significant probative evidence’ demonstrating the existence of a triable issue of fact.” *In Municipal Bond Reporting Antitrust Lit.*, 672 F.2d 436, 440 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1982). The non-moving party cannot rely on mere denial of material facts or unsworn allegations in the pleadings or arguments and assertions in briefs or legal memoranda; rather, the non-movant “must identify specific evidence in the record and articulate the manner in which that evidence supports that party's claim.” *Johnson v. Deep E. Tex. Reg 7 Narcotics Trafficking Task Force*, 379 F.3d 293, 301 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2004).

### CLAIMS

Plaintiff's Second Amended Complaint asserts the following claims against the moving defendants under 42 U.S.C. § 1983: (1) excessive force and violation of Plaintiff's right to due process; (2) a *Monell* claim against Clarke County and Sheriff Kemp; (3) negligent training, supervision, and retention as to Sheriff Kemp and Clarke County; (4) supervisory liability; (5) failure to intervene; (6) negligence, gross negligence, and reckless disregard; and (7) assault and battery. *Sec. Am. Compl.* ¶¶31-57.

This Court previously dismissed the following claims: all excessive force claims arising out of any use of force during the pursuit of Plaintiff during the high-speed chase, any claims arising out of Plaintiff's medical care including supervisory liability for the same, as well as the negligence and gross negligence claims. *See Order*, pp. 8-9, 11-12, 15.

## FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Plaintiff's Second Amended Complaint alleges he was "brutally beaten by Clarke County officials, using excessive force, [and] handcuffs..." once he "was detained by Deputy Ivy." *Sec. Am. Compl.* ¶12. According to Plaintiff's complaint, he "was stomped, kicked, punched, kneed, and hit repeatedly...." *Id.* at ¶20. Plaintiff's deposition testimony, however, is vastly different from the allegations contained in his complaint.

Plaintiff recalls seeing Deputy Ben Ivy in Quitman the afternoon of March 21, 2019. Shortly after pulling out of the Go Mart gas station, Plaintiff saw Ivy's patrol vehicle with lights and sirens behind the Nissan Sentra Plaintiff was driving. *Pl.'s Dep.*, p. 10-13. Plaintiff concedes he did not yield to the deputy's blue lights or siren, but rather continued driving—eventually making his way onto Highway 45 towards Meridian. *Id.* at 15:10-25.

Plaintiff contends that he led Defendants Ben Ivy and Anthony Chancelor, as well as Quitman Police Chief Joey Moulds, on a high-speed chase of upwards of one hundred (100) miles per hour, for approximately fifteen to twenty minutes. *Pl.'s Dep.*, p. 16, 18. According to Plaintiff, Moulds struck Plaintiff's vehicle, and Plaintiff in turn struck Chancelor's patrol vehicle. Later, Chancelor struck Plaintiff's vehicle with his patrol car before Plaintiff came to a full stop on the side of Highway 45. *Id.* at 20-21. It was then that Ben Ivy's vehicle struck Plaintiff's driver's side door. *Id.* at 21:1-13.

Plaintiff exited his Sentra on the passenger side, hands raised and "laid straight down on the ground" per his own account. *Id.* at 21:24-22:1-3. Plaintiff's car was rendered

inoperable by two shots to the tires by Anthony Chancellor's service weapon. *Id.* at 22:10-11.

It was then that Plaintiff alleges officers at the scene "started beating" him. *Id.* at 23. More specifically, Plaintiff contends that Ben Ivy hit him in his right eye, then his left. *Id.* at 24:10-14. Plaintiff could not recall whether Ivy hit him with a closed or open hand. *Id.* at 24:20-23. Plaintiff cannot recall who else struck him because he was facedown and could not see from that vantage point. *Id.* at 24:22-25. However, he did recall that the officers gathered around him were Quitman Police Chief Mosley, and Deputies Chancellor and Ivy. *Id.* at 25:1-3. Nevertheless, other than Ivy striking the side of his face, Plaintiff does not recall with any specificity what the officers did thereafter or whether any officer other than Deputy Ivy struck a blow. *Id.* at 27-28. Plaintiff recalls having seen Sheriff Kemp at the scene as he was being placed in the patrol car to be transported. *Id.* at 28:15-25-29:1-5. He did not recall having spoken with Kemp or interacted with him. Plaintiff contends that he was treated for a number of injuries at a local hospital and then transported to a hospital in Jackson, Mississippi. *Id.*

As far as Defendant Ryan Evans, however, Plaintiff did not have any personal knowledge of Evan's involvement in any use of force or his having witnessed said force, and testified that Evans "came to the chase late..." *Pl.'s Dep.*, p. 42:9-24. He further remarked that Evans "was never...right there on the scene...when everything was really taking place." *Id.* at 43:1-5. Indeed, Plaintiff had no direct knowledge which contradicted Evan's statement which indicated he saw no use of force. *Id.* at 44:8-22; *see also Evan's Statement* CLT-(TILMAN)-000089.

Moreover, Plaintiff conceded he had no evidence to dispute that Defendant Touchstone did anything more than lawfully transport him to jail. *Pl's Dep.*, p. 46:12-16; *see also Touchstone Statement*, CLT-(TILMAN)-000088. The same can be said of any allegations of excessive force or failure to intervene asserted against Agent Rawson. Plaintiff testified that he had no evidence to refute Rawson's statement which indicated he neither inflicted nor witnessed any use of force. *Pl's Dep.*, p. 47; *see also Rawson Statement* at CLT-(TILMAN)-000090. Rawson's testimony reflects that once the chase ended, he arrived on the scene and saw "Mr. Tilman on the ground and several deputies trying to secure him." *Rawson Dep.*, p. 22:4-7. Once he got up to Plaintiff, he "grabbed" his "handcuffs" because he "noticed the deputies were trying to gain control of his arms." *Id.* at 22:7-10. Once the other officers secured Plaintiff's arms, Rawson cuffed him and almost "immediately started to search the vehicle." *Id.* at 10-13. A weapon was recovered from Plaintiff's vehicle by Rawson. *Id.*

Likewise, Plaintiff conceded he recalled nothing about Deputy Lewis' conduct at the scene of his arrest. *Id.* at 47:19-25, 50:2-9. Deputy Lewis testified that after the chase came to an end, Plaintiff bailed out of his vehicle in a "baseball slide." *Lewis Dep.*, p. 27:14-24. As Tilman hit the ground, he put his arms under him and then started to "get up" off the ground. *Id.* at 28:1-3. Lewis secured Plaintiff with his knee on his right shoulder until he could hold of his arm. *Id.* at 28:1-9. Lewis recounted that he was concerned for the safety of Plaintiff and the officers at the scene and concerned that Plaintiff may have a gun. *Id.* at 28. Although Lewis attempted a strike to Plaintiff's back in order to get Plaintiff to release his hands, the attempted maneuver landed on the head of Quitman

Police Chief Joey Moulds, who was also at the scene. *Id.* at 29. Lewis further recalled that Plaintiff complained he was having trouble breathing and need to stretch his leg out, so Lewis sat him up and leaned him against Plaintiff's vehicle. *Id.* at 29:13-25. After Plaintiff was secured, Lewis helped direct traffic on Highway 45. *Id.* at 30; *see also Lewis Statement* CLT-(TILMAN)-000093 through CLT-(TILMAN)-000094.

## LEGAL ARGUMENTS

### I. Federal Claims – Duplicative Official Capacity Claims

Plaintiff has sued Clarke County, as well as Sheriff Kemp and the County deputies in their official capacities. Suits brought against officers in their official capacities “generally represent only another way of pleading action against the entity of which an officer is an agent.” *Monell v. Dep't of Soc. Servs. of City of New York*, 436 U.S. 658, 691 n. 55 (1978). Such allegations are to be treated as a suit against the entity itself. *Kentucky v. Graham*, 473 U.S. 159, 166 (1985).

Given that Clarke County has appeared and is defending the claims asserted, the County officers and the sheriff in their “official capacities” are duplicative and unnecessary defendants. *See Castro Ramero v. Becken*, 256 F.3d 349, 355 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2001); *Estate of Manus v. Webster County, Mississippi*, 2014 WL 1285946, at \*2 (N.D. Miss. 2014). Because the official capacity claims against the officers are duplicative of the claims against the County, Defendants Kemp, Ivy, Chancellor, Touchstone, Rawson, Evans and Lewis in their official capacities are due to be dismissed.

## II. Federal Claims: Individual Capacities

Personal involvement is an essential element of a civil rights cause of action" asserted against an officer in his individual capacity. *Thompson v. Steele*, 709 F.2d 381, 382 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1983). In order to prevail on a 1983 claim against an officer individually, a claimant must demonstrate personal participation in the constitutional violation. *Borden v. Jackson County*, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 134400 (S.D. Miss. Aug. 24, 2012).

Once a plaintiff demonstrates personal participation, then the court must engage in a qualified immunity analysis. Law enforcement officials, "like other public officials acting within the scope of their official duties, are shielded from claims of civil liability, including § 1983 claims, by qualified immunity." *Morris v. Dillard Dept. Stores, Inc.*, 277 F.3d 743, 753 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2001). A law enforcement officer is entitled to the cloak of qualified immunity "unless it is shown that, at the time of the incident, he violated a clearly established constitutional right." *Mangieri v. Clifton*, 29 F.3d 1012 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1994). Significantly, qualified immunity provides "ample protection to all but the plainly incompetent or those who knowingly violate the law." *Malley v. Briggs*, 475 U.S. 335, 341 (1986).

In assessing a claim of qualified immunity, courts apply a two-part analysis. The threshold question is "whether Plaintiff's allegations establish a constitutional violation." *Hope v. Pelzer*, 536 U.S. 730, 736 (2002). If "no constitutional right would have been violated were the allegations established, there is no necessity for further inquiries concerning qualified immunity." *Saucier v. Katz*, 533 U.S. 194 (2001); *see also Pearson v. Callahan*, 555 U.S. 223 (2009)(holding that "order of battle" outlined in *Saucier* is not



mandatory in every instance). However, “if a violation could be made out, the next sequential step is to ask whether the right was clearly established.” *Saucier*, 533 U.S. at 201. The “relevant, dispositive inquiry in determining whether a right is clearly established is whether it would be clear to a reasonable officer that his conduct was unlawful in the situation confronted.” *Id.* at 202.

Plaintiff alleges that Deputy Ivy struck him in the face on more than one occasion and hit both of his eyes. *Pl.’s Dep.*, p. 24. He identifies one other Clarke County deputy who was present when that happened, Anthony Chancelor, yet failed to offer any testimony that Chancelor struck him or assaulted him or did anything other than help secure Plaintiff to the ground. *Pl. Dep.*, p. 24, 27-18.

As for the remaining Clarke County deputies at the scene, Plaintiff is unable to recall whether they had any involvement in the use of force or whether they were in a position to intervene in any purported unconstitutional use of force. *Id.* at 24:22-28. As such, Plaintiff cannot create a genuine issue of material fact as to the necessary elements of his excessive force claim against any officer except Ivy. Moreover, Plaintiff’s testimony fails to establish a failure to intervene claim against any of the officers at the scene with the exception of Deputy Chancelor. *Id.* at 25-28.

Thus, summary judgment should be granted for all the movants. In addition to lack of direct involvement, Plaintiff cannot establish the necessary elements of any constitutional claims against Defendants Lewis, Rawson, Touchstone, and Evans, and as such, they are entitled to qualified immunity and summary judgment as outlined herein below.

### A. Excessive Force

A suspect has a clearly established right under the Fourth Amendment to be free of excessive force. See *Tarver v. City of Edna*, 410 F.3d 745, 751 (5th Cir. 2005). The relevant inquiry is whether or not the force used to affect a particular seizure is “reasonable” under the Fourth Amendment and requires a careful balancing of the “nature and quality of the intrusion on the individuals Fourth Amendment interest” against the countervailing governmental interest at stake. *Tennessee v. Garner*, 471 U.S. 1, 8 (1985). Put simply, the relevant question is whether or not the officer’s actions were “objectively reasonable” in light of the facts and circumstances confronting them, without regard to the underlying intent or motivation. *Graham v. Conner*, 490 U.S. 386, 397 (1989). The reasonableness of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, rather than the 20/20 vision of hindsight. *Id.* at 396. The calculus of reasonableness must embody allowance for the fact that police officers are often forced to make split second judgments in circumstances that are tense, uncertain and rapidly evolving about the amount of force that is necessary in a particular situation. *Id.* at 396-97.

To state an excessive force claim under Section 1983, the Plaintiff must demonstrate (1) an injury; (2) that it resulted directly and only from the use of force that was excessive to the need; and (3) the use of force was objectively unreasonable. *Stepney v. City of Columbia*, 695 F. Supp. 2d 412, 417 So. Dist. (Miss. 2010). The Court considers three factors in evaluating the “objective reasonableness” of defendants’ actions; (1) the severity of the crime; (2) whether the plaintiff posed an immediate threat to the safety of

the officer or others; and (3) whether the plaintiff was actively resisting arrest or was attempting to evade arrest. *Guidorez v. City of San Antonio*, 139 F.3d 441, 447 (5th Cir. 1998).

As previously stated, Plaintiff testified that Ivy struck him in the face. Plaintiff could not testify with any certainty that any other officer used force on him in any way. The only Clarke County deputy who Plaintiff placed in a position to see the force used by Ivy was Chancellor. As such, the other deputies' testimony about their conduct at the scene is unrefuted.

According to Deputy Lewis, after the chase came to an end, Plaintiff bailed out of his vehicle in a "baseball slide." *Lewis Dep.*, p. 27:14-24. As Tilman hit the ground, he put his arms under him and then started to "get up" off the ground. *Id.* at 28:1-3. Lewis secured Plaintiff with his knee on his right shoulder until he could hold of his arm. *Id.* at 28:1-9. Lewis recounted that he was concerned for the safety of Plaintiff and the officers at the scene and concerned that Plaintiff may have a gun. *Id.* at 28. Although Lewis attempted a strike to Plaintiff's back in order to get Plaintiff to release his hands, the attempted maneuver landed on the head of Quitman Police Chief Joey Moulds, who was also at the scene. *Id.* at 29. Lewis further recalled that Plaintiff complained he was having trouble breathing and need to stretch his leg out, so Lewis sat him up and leaned him against Plaintiff's vehicle. *Id.* at 29:13-25. After Plaintiff was secured, Lewis helped direct traffic on Highway 45. *Id.* at 30.

Rawson's testimony reflects that once the chase ended, he arrived on the scene and saw "Mr. Tilman on the ground and several deputies trying to secure him." *Rawson Dep.*, p. 22:4-7. Once he got up to Plaintiff, he "grabbed" his "handcuffs" because he "noticed

the deputies were trying to gain control of his arms.” *Id.* at 22:7-10. Once the other officers secured Plaintiff’s arms, Rawson cuffed him and almost “immediately started to search the vehicle.” *Id.* at 10-13. A weapon was recovered from Plaintiff’s vehicle.

Both Rawson and Lewis testified that they believed Plaintiff was in possession of a weapon, had been seen reaching down toward the area where a weapon was actually recovered from the vehicle. *Rawson Dep.*, p. 19:17-24, 21:21-25.

In light of all of the circumstances, the contact with Plaintiff by Lewis and Rawson was reasonable. Plaintiff had just been involved in a high-speed chase, was known to the officers to reportedly be a felon in possession of a firearm, was seen reaching for the something in the floorboard from which the weapon was recovered and bailed out of his vehicle only to tuck his arms under him near his waistband—a fact not unnoticed by Lewis who thought Plaintiff might have a weapon stowed in his waistband. Under the circumstances, Lewis’ knee to Plaintiff’s shoulder and elbow to secure him before pulling his arms behind his back to be handcuffed was reasonable. Plaintiff did not refute any of Lewis’ or Rawson’s testimony or statements. *Pl.’s Dep.*, p. 47-50.

Contact between Plaintiff and Deputies Evans and Touchstone was non-existent. *Pl.’s Dep.*, pp. 42-44, 45-47; *Touchstone Statement*, CLT-(TILMAN)-000088; *Evan’s Statement* CLT-(TILMAN)-000089. Plaintiff has offered no testimony or other evidence that controverts this.

## **B. Failure to Intervene**

It is well-settled that an “officer is liable for failure to intervene when that officer: (1) knew a fellow officer was violating an individual’s constitutional rights, (2) was

present at the scene of the constitutional violation, (3) had a reasonable opportunity to prevent the harm but nevertheless, (4) chose not to act.” *Joseph v. Bartlett*, 981 F.3d 319, 343 (5th Cir. 2020).

As previously argued, Plaintiff cannot create a genuine issue of material fact as to the conduct of Deputies Lewis, Rawson Evans, and Touchstone. Indeed, Evans’ statement and testimony was that he arrived late to the scene and upon arrival Plaintiff was secured and ready to be transported. *Evans Statement* CLT-(TILMAN)-000089. Touchstones’ account was similar to that of Evans—namely that he arrived after Plaintiff was secured and merely transported him. *Touchstone Dep*, pp. 19-20.

Moreover, as demonstrated by the movants, Deputies Lewis and Rawson recounted having any hands-on contact with Plaintiff and it was reasonable under the circumstances. Nothing in their undisputed testimony or statements establishes that they witnessed any unconstitutional conduct. The same can be said of Touchstone and Evans. Significantly, Plaintiff cannot dispute the accounts of Rawson, Lewis, Evans, or Touchstone---who all indicated they witnessed no unconstitutional conduct by any of their fellow officers. *Pl.’s Dep.*, pp. 27-28. Thus, there can be no bystander liability claim against these defendants. Rather, Plaintiff alleges that Chancelor was the officer who restrained him while Ivy struck him and is the only officer which Plaintiff puts at a vantage point to have been intervened in any purportedly unconstitutional conduct.

### **III. Failure to Supervise, Train or Discipline: Sheriff Kemp**

Under section 1983, “supervisory officials are not liable for the actions of subordinates on any theory of vicarious liability.” *Thompson v. Upshur County, TX*, 245

F.3d 447, 459 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2001)(citing *Thompkins v. Belt*, 828 F.2d 298, 303 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1987). A sheriff not personally involved in the acts that deprived the plaintiff of his constitutional rights is liable under section 1983 if: 1) the sheriff failed to train or supervise the officers involved; 2) there is a causal connection between the alleged failure to supervise or train and the alleged violation of the plaintiff's rights; and 3) the failure to train or supervise constituted deliberate indifference to the plaintiff's constitutional rights. *Id.* (citations omitted). Proof of more than a single instance of the lack of training or supervision causing a violation of constitutional rights is normally required before such lack of training or supervision constitutes deliberate indifference. *Id.* (citing *Snyder v. Trepagnier*, 142 F.3d 791, 798–99 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir.1998). A plaintiff must generally demonstrate at least a pattern of similar violations. *Id.* (citing *Snyder*, 142 F.3d at 798).

The Fifth Circuit has held that where officers have received the training required by state law, “the plaintiff must show that the legal minimum of training was inadequate.” *Sanders-Burns v. City Of Plano*, 594 F.3d 366, 381–82 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2010)(citing *Benavides v. County of Wilson*, 955 F.2d 968, 973 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir.1992)). Full time deputies must be trained and certified by the law enforcement officers training program within one year on the job pursuant to Miss. Code Ann. §45-6-11.

In the case at bar, all of the deputies who are named defendants have successfully completed the law enforcement academy and/or hold a professional certification from the Board on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Training. *Chancelor Dep.*, p. 14:6-14; *Chancelor Certificate*, CLT-(TILMAN)-000451; *Evans Certificate*: CLT-(TILMAN)-000564; *Rawson Certificate* CLT-(TILMAN)-000529; *Ivy Certificate* at CLT-(TILMAN)-

000415; *Ivy Dep.*, p. 39:15-16; *Touchstone Dep.*, p. 9:25-10:1-9; *Lewis Certificate* at CLT-(TILMAN)-000498; *Lewis Dep.*, p. 39:20-25-40:1. Accordingly, Plaintiff cannot demonstrate a failure to train claim against Sheriff Kemp or the County.

Moreover, as outlined hereinabove, Plaintiff has been unable to create a genuine issue of material fact as to any unconstitutional conduct on the part of Deputies Lewis, Rawson, Evans, and Touchstone. Inasmuch as Plaintiff must show a causal connection between a failure to supervise or discipline and unconstitutional conduct by the deputies, there can be no supervisory liability as to Sheriff Kemp for the actions of Lewis, Rawson, Evans or Touchstone.

#### **IV. *Monell* Claims: Clarke County**

A local governmental entity can be held liable under Section 1983 for violating a citizen's constitutional rights but only if "the governmental body itself 'subjects' [that] person to a deprivation of rights or 'causes' a person 'to be subjected' to such deprivation." *Connick v. Thompson*, 131 S. Ct. 1350, 1359 (2011). Governmental entities are "responsible only for [their] own illegal acts" and are "not vicariously liable under § 1983 for [their] employees' actions." *Id.* There is no *respondeat superior* liability under Section 1983; rather, the key to municipal liability is demonstrating that the deprivation of a constitutional right was inflicted pursuant to an official policy or custom of the municipality in question. *Monell v. Dep't of Soc. Serv.*, 436 U.S. 658, 694 (1978). Simply put, the unconstitutional conduct asserted "must be directly attributable to the municipality through some sort of official action or imprimatur." *Piotrowski v. City of Houston*, 237 F.3d 567, 578 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2001).

To establish liability against a county, a claimant must demonstrate (1) an official policy or custom, of which (2) a policymaker can be charged with actual or constructive knowledge, and (3) a constitutional violation whose “moving force” is that policy or custom. *Rivera v. Houston Indep. Sch. Dist.*, 349 F.3d 244, 247-249 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2003). “Proof of an official policy or custom can be shown in several ways, including: (1) formally adopted policies; (2) informal customs or practices; (3) a custom or policy of inadequate training, supervision, discipline, screening, or hiring; or (4) a single act by an official with final policymaking authority.” *Thomas v. Prevou*, 2008 WL 111293, \*3 (S.D. Miss. 2008)(citing *Monell v. City of New York Dept. of Social Servs.*, 436 U.S. 658, 694 (1978); *Snow v. City of El Paso, Texas*, 501 F. Supp. 2d 826, 831 (W.D. Tex. 2006)).

The failure to demonstrate a constitutional violation is fatal to any section 1983 claim against a county. *Becerra v. Asher*, 105 F.3d 1042, 1048 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1997)(holding that a constitutional violation is an essential element in a 1983 claim against a municipality). Moreover, Plaintiff has offered no evidence that his constitutional deprivation was attributable to any policy, practices or customs.

As outlined hereinabove, Plaintiff cannot create a genuine issue of material fact as to the excessive force claims which he has asserted against Lewis, Touchstone, Evans, Chancellor, Kemp, and Rawson inasmuch as he cannot testify with any certainty that any of them participated in any use of force against him. Moreover, Plaintiff can only create a genuine issue of material fact as to the failure to intervene claim against Chancellor. Inasmuch as Plaintiff cannot establish any conduct by the other defendants resulted in a violation of his constitutional rights, any constitutional claims against Clarke County



arising out of the same warrant summary judgment for a missing essential element of liability under *Monell*.

#### V. State Law Claims: Police Protection Exemption Applies

Plaintiff's state-law tort claims are exclusively governed by the provisions of the MTCA, which provides immunity to governmental entities and employees who act within the course and scope of their employment. *Little v. Miss. Dept. of Transp.*, 129 So.3d 132, 136 (Miss. 2013); *see also* Miss. Code Ann. § 11-46-7. While the MTCA is a general waiver of sovereign immunity, a number of restrictions, limitations and immunities remain. In particular here, Section 11-46-9(1) provides that:

(1) A governmental entity and its employees acting within the course and scope of their employment or duties shall not be liable for any claim:

(c) rising out of any act or omission of an employee of a governmental entity engaged in the performance or execution of duties or activities relating to police or fire protection *unless the employee acted in reckless disregard of the safety and well-being of any person not engaged in criminal activity at the time of injury.*

Miss. Code Ann. § 11-46-9(1)(c)(emphasis added). Importantly, “the Plaintiff has the burden of proving reckless disregard by a preponderance of the evidence.” *Hinds County v. Burton*, 187 So.3d 1016, 1020 (Miss. 2016).

Essentially, this exception provides two avenues of immunity: (1) if the claimant was engaged in criminal activity at the time of the incident in question, then the County is immune from suit, and; (2) even if the claimant was not engaged in criminal activity, if the officers did not act with reckless disregard, then the County is immune from suit. *See*

*Estate of James Stanley Williams v. City of Jackson, Mississippi*, 844 So. 2d 1161, 1164 (Miss. 2003). Here, Plaintiff was engaged in criminal activity at the time of his pursuit and arrest, as evidenced by the charge and conviction of assault on a police officer. *See CM/ECF Doc. No. 17-1*. Moreover, Plaintiff was charged and indicted on one count of felon in possession of a firearm and one count of felony fleeing. *Court Documents: CLT-(TILMAN)-000014 through CLT-(TILMAN)-000017; CLT-(TILMAN)-000055*. Because Plaintiff was engaged in criminal activity at the time of the stop and subsequent arrest, the County and its deputies are immune from suit and summary judgment is warranted.

Even were Plaintiff not engaged in criminal activity at the time, as a matter of law, Plaintiff cannot show the officers acted with reckless disregard. Reckless disregard “requires more than a showing of mere negligence.” *Bonner v. McCormick*, 827 So. 2d 39, 41 (Miss. Ct. App. 2002)(emphasis added). The Mississippi Supreme Court has explained that “[r]eckless disregard usually is accompanied by a conscious indifference to consequences amounting almost to a willingness that harm should follow.” *Maye v. Pearl River County*, 758 So. 2d 391, 394 (Miss. 1999)(emphasis added). The Court has further explained that “reckless disregard embraces willful or wanton conduct which requires knowingly and intentionally doing a thing or wrongful act.” *Turner v. Ruleville*, 735 So. 2d 226, 230 (Miss. 1999)(emphasis added); *see also Foster v. Noel*, 715 So. 2d 174 (Miss. 1998)(holding that willfulness and wantonness include an element of “intent to harm”). In order to be considered 'reckless' for purposes of Section 11-46-9(1)(c), the conduct must be 'willful or wanton,' not merely negligent.” *City of Clinton v. Tornes*, 252 So.3d 34, 38 (Miss. 2018)(citation omitted).

In the case at bar, the actions of Defendants Rawson, Lewis, Evans, and Touchstone cannot be said to constitute reckless disregard. As outlined herein, Lewis secured Plaintiff with his knees on Plaintiff's shoulder and elbow until such time as Plaintiff was handcuffed. *Lewis Dep.*, pp. 28-29. Upon Plaintiff's complaining about being short of breath, Lewis immediately sat Plaintiff up and allowed him to stretch out his legs. *Id.* at 29. Rawson merely handcuffed Plaintiff. *Rawson Dep.*, p. 22. Evans was late to the scene—arriving after Plaintiff had already been arrested and was about to be transported. *Evan's Statement* at CLT-(TILMAN)-000089. Touchstone merely transported Plaintiff to the Clarke County Jail. *Touchstone Statement*, CLT-(TILMAN)-000088. *Touchstone Dep.*, pp. 19-20.

#### **VI. State Law Claims: Assault and Battery**

An assault occurs where a person "(1) acts intending to cause a harmful or offensive contact with the person of the other or a third person, or an imminent apprehension of such a contact, and (2) the other is thereby put in such imminent apprehension." A battery goes one step beyond an assault in that a harmful contact actually occurs. *Banks v. Lockhart*, 119 So.3d 370, 372 (Miss. Ct. App. 2013)(citing *Whitten v. Cox*, 799 So.2d 1, 8 (¶ 7) (Miss.2000) (citations omitted) (quoting *Webb v. Jackson*, 583 So.2d 946, 950–51 (Miss. 1991)).

For the purposes of the MTCA, "an employee shall not be considered as acting within the course and scope of his employment and a governmental entity shall not be liable or be considered to have waived immunity for any conduct of its employee if the employee's conduct constituted fraud, malice, libel, slander, defamation or any criminal

offense other than traffic violations." Miss. Code Ann. § 11-46-5(2). The MTCA does not waive "immunity from liability against...claims for assault, battery... or any claim which involves allegations of malice." *Ducksworth v. Rook*, 2015 WL 737574, at \*6 (S.D. Miss. 2015)(citations omitted). As such, Clarke County and its officers in their representative capacities are immune as to this claim. Thus, summary judgment is warranted.

As to the individual capacity assault and battery claims, Plaintiff could only testify with any certainty that Deputy Ivy struck him. *Pl.'s Dep.*, pp. 24-28. He could not recall any other officer, including Sheriff Kemp, actually having made harmful contact with his person. *See Id.* As such, the battery claims against all of the movants with the exception of Ivy warrant summary judgment inasmuch as Plaintiff cannot create a genuine issue of material fact.

Additionally, even based on Plaintiff's own testimony, he cannot show that the acts of Lewis, Rawson, Evans, Chancellor, Touchstone were "(1) acts intending to cause a harmful or offensive contact with the person of the other or a third person, or an imminent apprehension of such a contact...." *Banks*, 119 So.3d at 372; *see also Pl's Dep.*, pp. 25, 44-47. As such, the assault claim against those defendants warrants summary judgment.

### CONCLUSION

For all of the reasons outlined herein, as well as those advanced in the movants' Motion for Partial Summary Judgment, Plaintiff has failed to create a genuine issue of fact as to most of the claims asserted against the movants.

**Date: October 29, 2021.**

Respectfully submitted,

**CLARKE COUNTY, SHERIFF  
TODD KEMP, DEPUTY BENJAMIN  
IVY, DEPUTY ANTHONY  
CHANCELO, DEPUTY RYAN  
EVANS, DEPUTY AUSTIN  
TOUCHSTONE, DEPUTY JUSTIN  
RAWSON, AND DEPUTY BILLY  
LEWIS**

By: /s/ Jessica S. Malone  
One of Their Attorneys

WILLIAM R. ALLEN (MSB #100541)  
JESSICA S. MALONE (MSB #102826)  
Allen, Allen, Breeland and Allen, PLLC  
214 Justice Street  
P. O. Box 751  
Brookhaven, MS 39601  
Tel: 601-833-4361  
Fax: 601-833-6647  
[wallen@aabalegal.com](mailto:wallen@aabalegal.com)  
[jmalone@aabalegal.com](mailto:jmalone@aabalegal.com)

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I, the undersigned of Allen, Allen, Breeland & Allen, PLLC, hereby certify that on this day, I electronically filed the foregoing Memorandum of Authorities in Support of Motion for Partial Summary Judgment with the Clerk of the Court via ECF, which gave notice of the same to:

Carlos E. Moore, Esq.  
Justin Smith, Esq.  
The Cochran Firm-MS Delta  
P. O. Box 1487  
Grenada, MS 38902-1487  
[cmoore@cohranfirm.com](mailto:cmoore@cohranfirm.com)  
*Attorney for Plaintiff*

This the 29<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2021.

/s/ Jessica S. Malone  
OF COUNSEL